

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Investors, observe your opportunities. Now is the time to buy special bargains in real estate. We have a lot fronting 25 feet on Railroad avenue, 75 feet east of Henry street, almost at the foot of the overhead bridge, for \$7,000; \$1,750 cash; \$2,000 of this amount runs for nearly five years in payments of \$25 per month.

WILBUR S. POLE & CO.

Rooms 3 and 4, Exchange Building.

NOTICE.

We can sell lots in the heart of the town at 25 to 40 per cent. lower than any other lots near them can be bought for.

SIMMONS, AMBLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Buchanan, Va.

Office corner Washington and Water streets.

NOTICE—On and after December 11, the office of the Roanoke Gas and Water Company will be at Rooms 11 and 12, second floor, Exchange Building, corner Salem avenue and Jefferson street. W. C. RAWN, manager. dec-9-1w

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We beg leave to announce that we have inaugurated the "Magic City Transfer Co." and are now ready for the transportation of passengers, baggage, or freight. We have nice vehicles, polite drivers, and will wait on you promptly night or day. Leave orders at our office, 112 Jefferson street, or with any of our drivers. Respectfully,
nov-15-4f DEVAL & SMITH.

THE ROANOKE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Is ready to enter into negotiations with parties wishing to establish MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

AT
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

Address

ARTINGTON GILPIN.

General Manager Roanoke Development Company, Roanoke, Va. dec-1-1m

THE INDIANS START THE FIGHT.

A Skirmish Between Ranchmen and the Indians.

An Attempt to Capture Three Cowboys. Women and Children Being Moved from the Vicinity of the Bad Lands. The Situation Becoming More Serious and the Settlers Unarmed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Special]—General Miles this morning received a letter from Buffalo Gap, S. D., under the date of December 6, which says yesterday afternoon a party of fifteen Sioux at the entrance to the Bad Lands endeavored to cut off and capture three cowboys.

Ranchmen in the vicinity of the Bad Lands are sending women and children into this town. There are no rifles or ammunition and none has been received here, although application has been made for them, in order that the settlers may arm themselves.

Shortly after this letter was received, a telegram came from the same place dated to-day, saying: "Ranchmen and Indians had a slight skirmish. The situation is becoming serious. The settlers are unarmed. Can you supply fifty good rifles and ammunition so that the settlers can defend themselves?" General Miles will leave for the scene of the Indian troubles to-morrow.

BROWER LIBEL SUIT.

Bradfield and the Review Required to Give Bonds of \$3,000.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 8.—[Special]—The libel suit which was brought by Congressman Brower against Messrs. Gilliam & Oliver, editors of the Reidsville Review, and James Bradfield, a noted politician, was heard before a justice of the peace in Surry county yesterday. The examination was waived and the defendants required to give a bond of \$3,000 for their appearance at next April term of superior court in that county.

A large number of the best citizens in Surry county volunteered to go on their bonds. The gentlemen of the Review and Mr. Bradfield hold stiff upper lips and are confident that they will defeat Mr. Brower in his purpose. It is said he is already badly under hack and is sick of the suit to begin with.

The Review and many of its friends boastfully claim for that paper the honor of causing the defeat of Congressman Brower. It is thought this is the means Mr. Brower has resorted to in order to let himself down as easy as possible as he steps out of office.

Chief Morris On Again.

Chief Morris will leave to-night for Anniston, Ala., whither he has been summoned to testify against Harry Toole, who will be placed upon his trial to-day on a charge of bigamy. Toole, who has a wife and two children residing in Roanoke, will be unpleasantly remembered by older residents of the city in connection with the Lizzie Wilson murder of six years ago.

A Sunday Marriage.

Mrs. Cynthia E. McNeill, of Pocahontas county, was married to R. D. Cartwell, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The marriage was at 347 Seventh avenue S. W., and the ceremony was performed by Rev. C. H. Buchanan.

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

Important Meeting of the Real Estate Exchange.

An Effort to be Made to Reimburse the Losses on Account of Bowen—A Long List of Committees Announced for the Actual Work of the Exchange—New Rate of Commission Established.

President Hockaday called the Real Estate Exchange to order promptly at 8 o'clock. A good attendance was out, and after the secretary had read the various committees appointed by the president, the Bowen matter was taken up.

Mr. Ludwig moved that the Exchange pay Mr. Myers, president of the Norfolk Exchange, and Mr. Kennedy, the hotel man, who were swindled by Bowen to the extent of \$16 and \$25 respectively.

This motion was lost, but a motion by Mr. Cutchin to appoint a committee to solicit private subscriptions from the Exchange members sufficient to reimburse Mr. Myers and Mr. Kennedy was carried.

The exchange decided to pay from its treasury the \$25 reward for Bowen's capture, offered by President Hockaday, of the exchange.

Judge Yarell moved that the Norfolk people be notified that they can get Bowen if they desire to prosecute him and that the bogus checks be turned over to the commonwealth's attorney. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Ludwig moved that all real estate sales be posted on the exchange black-board by the secretary of the exchange, who shall be notified immediately after a sale, the party reporting first being entitled to the sale. The firm's name to be attached to the secretary's notification, but not the name of the purchaser or vendor.

Mr. Cutchin moved an amendment which left out the provision that the first member reporting the sale be entitled to the same and contained another that a private book be kept by the secretary containing all the particulars of all sales, said book to be used only in case of arbitration. The substitute prevailed.

On motion the vote by which commissions were raised was reconsidered, and Mr. Dupuy moved that the old commissions of 5 per cent. upon the first thousand dollars and 2 1/2 per cent. upon the excess be returned to, plus the State tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent. The substitute was rejected 19 to 3, and the new commissions fixed at 5 per cent. on the first two thousand dollars, and 3 per cent. on the excess.

The exchange decided to have a telephone.

The firm of Terry & Pope was proposed for membership by Mr. Dupuy, and the nomination was laid over ten days, according to the constitution.

President Hockaday announced the following committees:

On arbitration—J. H. Featherstone, W. F. Baker, W. M. Yager, George F. Hunter, with J. F. Wingfield as chairman.

On finance—D. S. Meadows, J. W. Boswell, R. J. Bossman, J. F. Boone, with F. B. Kemp chairman.

On railroads—C. O'Leary, B. L. Greider, W. A. Carpenter, C. B. Whitesell, with W. D. Dupuy chairman.

It is set forth among the duties of the railroad committee to "secure, if possible, the early completion of the Roanoke and Southern railroad and also to secure the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad."

On Newspaper advertisements and publications: O. D. Derr, A. S. Ashberry, C. T. Lunsford, D. A. Garber, with J. H. Cutchin, chairman.

Vigilant committee: F. B. Ludwig, J. F. Burchett, B. F. Handy, T. R. Tanner, with A. D. Rice chairman.

Committee on transportation, whose duty is to secure cheap rates for real estate men: J. S. Simmons, C. A. Woolford, M. T. C. Jordan, G. R. Parris, with F. B. Kemp chairman.

Enterprise, industry and development committee, whose duty is to inquire and answer all inquiries in reference to securing plants and industries: Messrs. O'Leary, Powell, Spindle and Chipman, with J. S. Simmons chairman.

Committee to be known as the city committee, whose duty it is to confer with and urge upon the mayor, City Council, and various city officials, the importance of better sewerage, better streets, better lights and numerous improvements essential to the advancement and development of Roanoke's interests: D. H. Scott, L. D. Yorrell, G. A. Vaiden, T. W. Lines, with C. C. Taffero chairman.

Danville and East Tennessee Railroad.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 8.—A meeting of the directors of the Danville and East Tennessee Railroad Company was held here yesterday, and arrangements were perfected to build at once a new line of road from Danville to Bristol, Tenn., a distance of two hundred miles. The road is to be an extension of the Atlantic and Danville road, now operating between Danville and Norfolk, and when the entire line is built it will be practically a parallel line with the Norfolk and Western road.

Big Company at Winston.

WINSTON, Dec. 8.—[Special]—The Winston Land and Improvement Company has been organized with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$125,000 has already been subscribed. The principal office of the company will be in Winston. The officers and directors are among the most substantial and successful citizens of Winston.

Football at Salem.

There will be a match game of football on Saturday, the 13th, at 2:10 p. m., between the business men and the sophomore class of Roanoke College. It will be a very interesting game, and all are cordially invited. The game will be on the college grounds.

LEADER McCARTHY.

A Council Appointed to Determine the Party's Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—[Special]—The forty-five Irish members of Parliament, who bolted the Nationalist meeting Saturday evening, immediately met and elected Justin McCarthy their leader.

In response to a call issued by Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish party, all members of the party who are opposed to Parnell assembled to-day to further consider the line of policy to be adopted.

Copies of the call had been addressed to Parnell and his supporters, but it is hardly necessary to state that none of them were present. A council, comprising eight members, Abraham, Dillon, Healy, O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Power O'Connor, Sexton and Sheehy, was appointed to assist McCarthy in deciding the future action of the party. The meeting was presided over by McCarthy. After the appointment of the council an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

THE DANVILLE & EAST TENNESSEE.

Bristol to Subscribe \$160,000 to the Capital Stock of the Road.

BRISTOL, Dec. 8.—[Special]—The City Council of Bristol, Virginia and Tennessee, were in special session this afternoon to consider the application to vote one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Danville and East Tennessee railroad.

The decision was overwhelmingly in favor of the subscription and an election will be ordered about January 10, 1891. There is no doubt but that it will go through the two corporations, and the various land companies will then have subscribed four hundred and sixty thousand dollars to this road.

Work is to begin at this end of the line thirty days after the subscription has been voted. It will cost twenty thousand dollars per mile to build the road from here to Danville.

MORE LOSSES.

Delamater's Broken Bank Will Not Pay More Than 50 Per Cent.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 8.—[Special]—Reports continue to come in of the new sufferers who have lost more or less heavily in the collapse of Delamater & Co.'s bank, and the bankers of the city said that a cautious estimate of the total liabilities would not be less than \$500,000.

It may reach \$900,000. Of course nothing positive is known about the firm's assets, but the most sanguine do not hope for more than 50 cents on the dollar. The whole city is restless and the excited merchants, even those who have not lost directly, say that the damage to their trade will be considerable, as so many private individuals had deposits in the bank.

Racing at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—[Special]—First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Battle Cry won, Irene H. second, April Fool third; time, 1:04 1/4. Second race, seven-eighths of a mile—Glory won, Theodosius second, Grimaldi third; time, 1:30 1/4. Third race, six and a half furlongs—Lizzie won, Tom Donahue second, Marigold third; time, 1:22 1/4. Fourth race, mile and one-eighth, handicap—Outbound won, Blue Jeans second, Golden Reel third; time, 1:57 1/4. Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Deerlodge won, Manie B. second, Prince Edward third; time, 1:17 1/4. Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, welterweights—The Sheriff won, Joe Courtney second, Premium Belding third; time, 1:32 1/4.

Philadelphia Batters Fail.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—[Special]—The hat manufacturing firm of Price, Sherman & Co., consisting of William B. L. Price, Carlos Sherman and Charles L. Sherman, of 711 Snyder avenue, this city, made an assignment to-day. Carlos S. Sherman lives at Castle Vergent. The assignment precipitated the failure of Frederick S. Sherman, a retail dealer in hats and furs, at 1917 Chestnut street. A judgment note with execution, was this afternoon entered in the common pleas court, No. 1, by Roberts, Cushman & Co., of New York, against C. B. Sherman, Charles L. Sherman, and Price, Sherman & Co., for \$78,812.

A Big Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special]—Robert S. Roberts, Edward Roberts, and Nathan B. Roberts, comprising the firm of Roberts, Cushman & Co., dealers in and importers of hatters' materials at 177 Greene street, made an assignment to-day. The firm is one of forty years' good standing. They say the tariff had nothing to do with their failure, although their business is largely importing, but that other firms dragged them down. The failure is for about half a million and the members of the firm confidently assert that they will pay in full, because they are men of means outside their business.

Tobacco in New Jersey.

BEHAVIOR, N. J., Dec. 9.—[Special]—A number of leading Hunterdon county farmers have decided to attempt the cultivation of tobacco next year. They believe that a new and thriving industry for New Jersey farmers will be inaugurated by the attempt. It has been demonstrated that the soil of Hunterdon county is well adapted to the growing of tobacco.

The Times in the Union.

At the meeting of the Roanoke Typographical Union, No. 60, Henry Withers Shober, chairman of the Times chapel, was elected vice-president of the Union. J. L. Rodier, also of the Times, was elected corresponding secretary.

GORMAN ON THE FORCE BILL.

He Says the Situation of the Country is Becoming Serious.

The Democrats, Though Flushed With Victory, are Ready to Join With the Majority in Preventing the Impending Wreck; but the Other Side Persists in Keeping the Bill Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[Special]—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gorman presented a number of petitions, principally from New York State, protesting against the passage of the Force bill.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered a resolution (which went over under the rule) calling upon the Attorney General for information concerning certain supervisors of election appointed for the First and Second districts of Arkansas for the Congressional election of November 4 last, and an accounting of what money was spent then and since in connection with said election.

The Indian question again came up in a discussion upon a joint resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Morgan, appropriating \$5,000 for an investigation of the Sioux outbreak. It was participated in by Messrs. Pierce, Voorhees and Paddock, the latter indulging in some criticisms upon "military chieftains," who, at every cross-roads they stop at, send for newspaper men to interview them. In this way a great many foolish things were said, and there had been a great deal of absurd exaggeration in connection with the whole business.

Mr. Hawley favored Mr. Morgan's joint resolution, and said that one cause of disturbance was the opposition of some of the Sioux to the settlement made by the Sioux commission two years ago. "The Government," he said, "had tried to do its duty generally by those people."

Mr. Morgan's joint resolution was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Morgan calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the money paid to John L. Davenport as chief supervisor in each year since 1871, and a statement of Mr. Davenport's claim which has been rejected at the Treasury, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Hoar, at 11:05, moved to proceed to a consideration of the elections bill; but, on a suggestion that Mr. Gray was temporarily absent, he withdrew his motion, and then asked unanimous consent to have a time fixed (Friday next at 4 p. m.) for taking the final vote on the bill.

Mr. Morgan said that before such consent could be given, he wanted to know which bill was before the Senate. There was no bill, he said, before the Senate, according to a statement made in the last few days, at least nobody knew what it was.

Mr. Gorman suggested that the Senator from Massachusetts ought, himself, to see the absolute injustice of such a proposition at this stage of the proceeding.

Mr. Gorman was going on to state his views on the proposition, when he was cut short by Mr. Hoar saying that, as an objection was made, there was nothing to discuss.

Mr. Gray meanwhile came into the chamber, and the election bill having been taken up, he yielded to Mr. Gorman, who argued against the proposition to fix a time for taking the vote. He recalled a statement of Mr. Hoar at the last session that if the election bill were not then taken up and disposed of there would not be time to do so in the short session. It had been, Mr. Gorman said, the firm conviction on his side of the chamber that after what had occurred at the late election, the Senator from Massachusetts would not press this bill at an early stage of the session, so that Senators on his side had not prepared themselves to discuss it intelligently.

They had come to the session, not elated with the late Democratic victory at the polls, but looking with seriousness and earnestness at the condition of the country. They recognized that that condition was more serious than it had ever been before during his short life. He thought he voiced the sentiment of every member of the Democratic party in both Houses when he said that they were perfectly prepared to lay aside their partisan views and to assist in doing something to stay the greatest calamity that had ever befallen the American people.

Mr. Gorman continued: "We stand to-day, Mr. President, on a volcano. We have heard discussions as to starving Indians, but we take no note (it appears) of the fact that the farmers of the land are meeting and resolving that there is danger and trouble, if not starvation, among them. The labor of our country appeals to the administration and to Congress to stay this awful wreck. The faces of bankers and merchants are blanched with fear. No man can tell whether, to-morrow or next day, every bank in the great centres of commerce will not be closed by suspension of payments. And now, in midst of such a state of affairs, we, who came here flushed with victory, had hope that the majority party in the Senate would give us an opportunity to join with it in preventing the wreck which is now impending."

"But the Senator from Massachusetts, since the second day of the session, has continued to keep this bill before the body, day by day and hour by hour, refusing even the usual adjournment from Friday till Monday. Read the great papers of the city of New York to-day. They tell you that the Secretary of the Treasury, taking the only action that he is authorized to take within the law, has come again to the relief of commerce by buying \$5,000,000 in bonds, and that is but a drop in the bucket."

"The Secretary of the Treasury has paid out of the Treasury a hundred millions for bonds, and that hundred

millions has disappeared. Banks have less money now than they had before the payment of that hundred millions. I would say to the Senator from Massachusetts, lay aside this bill, which the country has pronounced against; let it go, and let us take up matters which all classes of our fellow citizens are looking to us to consider. If you do not, if you persist in the course which has been marked out by the Senator from Massachusetts, the responsibility must rest with the party in power.

"If the Senator from Massachusetts forces the consideration of this partisan measure while bankruptcy and ruin are going on, he has the power to do it; but when he goes back to Boston he will find that the merchants and bankers and men of affairs there, as well as farmers and laborers, will tell him that, while he is attempting hostile legislation against a section of the country which, if it had not been for the products of that section, if it had not been for the moving of whose cotton crop, there would not be one bank in Massachusetts able to pay its deposits."

"The only thing that has saved them has been the fact that they have been able to draw on that cotton crop and on its resultant oil. You may hasten the wreck; you may speed the time when this distress shall become universal. So be it, Mr. President, if you will have it so. Again we tender to you our earnest endeavors to stay this panic and save our common country."

Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Gorman in a speech which, epitomized, was a recommendation to the Democratic Senators to apply Mr. Gorman's suggestions to themselves to cease their obstructive tactics, and allow the election bill to pass.

Mr. Gray then resumed his argument against the bill, criticizing it in its details. He spoke of the machinery provided in it as similar to that under which Napoleon III arranged his plebiscite in 1852, and erected an empire on the ruins of the French republic. He thought that the bill, if it were not to be recommended to the committee on privileges and elections, should be at least sent to a committee on style, which would make plain what the bill meant. Let us, he said, adhere to the rules of English speech, if we are not to adhere to the rules of English liberty and freedom. Let us have lucid periods from the Senator from Massachusetts, and not the turgid, confused phraseology of the chief supervisor of elections of New York. And then we can discuss the bill with more intelligence than we can discuss it with now.

In the course of a colloquy between Senators Gray and Edmunds, Mr. Gray imagined a case of the Vermont Senator going to the polls in his own town to vote and having a dirty deputy marshal (inspired by rum and politics) lay his hand upon his shoulder and saying that he arrested him for offering to vote when not properly registered, or when not residing in the precinct, and taking him before a United States commissioner. "Was that," Mr. Gray asked, "consistent with freedom of elections?" Deputy marshals, he added, were under the bill to be at the polls to promote fraud. They would be there to make elections one-sided, to arrest Democrats for real or supposed election frauds, and to allow Republicans to go free, or in case of Democrats being in power to arrest Republicans and to allow Democrats to go free.

The bill, Mr. Gray said, should be trampled under foot; should never find a place in the statute books of the United States; should be taken out, branded by the hangman as being an insult to the free people of a free country. It was, to say the least of it, a stretch of power conferred upon Congress. In conclusion, he said: "I beg of you let it stand in its ancient ways, and not to disturb its ancient landmarks. There are principles so embedded in our constitution and scheme of government that they cannot be touched or removed without jostling and shaking the whole fabric of our liberties. I beg you to consider that we should conserve their fundamental principles, their great doctrine of local self-government, and let them remain for all time as immutable as the snow-covered peaks of the Western mountains, which have stood so long as the sentinels of centuries."

Mr. Berry obtained the floor at 5:25, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[Special]—Mr. E. B. Taylor from the committee on the judiciary, reported back the Enloe resolution calling for the arrest of George Munot, one of the doorkeepers of the House, for attempting violently to prevent Mr. Enloe's exit from the hall of Representatives during a call of the House in August last. The report of the committee was that no action on the part of the House was called for, and the resolution was laid on the table without objection or debate.

The floor was awarded to the District of Columbia committee. A bill known as the "Atkinson bill," granting certain privileges to the Baltimore and Potomac railroad within the city of Washington, and which was for a long time a stumbling block in the way of the business last session, was taken up, ordered engrossed, and read the third time, and a motion to recommit was defeated 75 to 179.

The same determined opposition to it which was shown last session was manifest to-day, but it was unavailing. Several bills relating to the municipal government were passed on the motion of Miliken. To-morrow was set apart for consideration of the public building measures which have been favorably reported by the committee of the whole.

Mr. McKinley reported from the ways and means committee and the House passed a bill providing for a rebate on tobacco in stock equal to the reduction made in the international revenue tax by the last tariff bill. Mr. McKinley merely stated that the bill was similar to the provision of the tariff bill—section 30—which had been omitted in the enrolling of the measure, and on the declaration by Mr. Mills, of Texas, that it was "all right" no opposition was made to its passage.

THE ALLIANCE MAKES DEMANDS.

Low Tariff, Free Coinage of Silver, the Sub-Treasury Bill,

Government Control of Railroads and Telegraph Lines, and the Abolition of National Banks Among the Most Important Demands—The Platform Adopted After a Spirited Debate.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 8.—[Special]—The National Farmers' Alliance assembled again this morning at 8:30. After routine work and few speeches, giving newspaper correspondents a drubbing because they have secured information of the proceedings beyond that given out by the press committee, the convention listened to a report of the committee on legislation, with reference to the sub-Treasury bill, and this matter was under discussion for over two hours.

The exact nature of the report and the discussion thereon has not yet been learned, but a warmer controversy has been going on all morning; if one may judge by the sound of voices, applause and frequent raps of President Polk's gavel, sounds of which come through the open windows of the convention hall.

The report is said to have recommended numerous changes in the bill as originally drawn, presumably with the purpose of securing Democratic support for this measure.

Captain C. A. Power, of Indiana, has been circulating a petition to the National Alliance, asking that it reverse its action of Saturday night, naming Washington, D. C., the third Tuesday in November, as the time and place for holding the next annual meeting, and making Indianapolis the place. Many signatures have been secured already among the delegates, and it is predicted that a change will be made.

About half the delegates, with the ladies, have gone on an excursion to-day to the Homassa phosphate fields and the Gulf coast.

It is now predicted that the Alliance may remain in session two or three days longer.

Early in the forenoon session of the Alliance the financial policy of the order came up for discussion under the report of the committee on legislation. This report as to the financial policy contained following amended demands:

"First—We demand the abolition of national banks. We demand that the Government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in several States which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent. per annum on non-perishable farm products and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and the amount of money. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita."

Second—We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures on all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials such as shall secure prompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall secure a most perfect compliance with the law."

Third—We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress and demand in lieu thereof free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fourth—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all land now owned by Alliance and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

Fifth—Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industrial expense of another. We further demand the removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life, that the poor of our land must have. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered."

Sixth—We demand a most rigid, honest and just State and national government control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

A spirited debate followed the introduction of this report, at the beginning of which President Polk reminded the members of the restriction of five minutes placed upon all speech-making by a resolution previously adopted.

Plans for the R. and S. Depots.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 8.—[Special]—Major A. Onderdonk, the chief engineer of the Roanoke and Southern, has three plans for the depots of the road to be constructed in Roanoke. The authorities of the road have not yet decided which one will be adopted, and no details of the plans can yet be obtained.

Stricken in the Pulpit.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 8.—[Special]—Rev. Pascal Strong, aged 55 years, of East Millstone Reformed Church, was stricken with paralysis in the pulpit last evening and fell dead.

The Weather To-Day.

Virginia: Clearing and fair weather, winds shifting to southwesterly and warmer; fair and warmer on Wednesday.

Old exchanges for sale at THE TIMES office; 20 cents per 100.